

A Further supplement to the act (a) to encourage the destroying of wolves. Lib. JG. No. 1. fol. 574.

Passed 22d of Dec. 1792.

(a) November, 1788, ch. 4.

WHEREAS by the act, entitled, An act to encourage the destroying of wolves, it is enacted, that when any credible free person or persons should have brought before any justice of the peace, within any of the counties of this state, the head or heads of any wolf or wolves, and make oath or affirmation, that the same were actually caught and killed within the limits of the county in which he or they pray an allowance; such justice should give such person or persons producing, a certificate of such head or heads produced and proved as aforesaid, and that every person or persons, who should produce a certificate as aforesaid to the justice of the county wherein the same was killed, at the levy court, the justices of said court should levy and assess money for the payment of the bounty the person or persons were entitled to by virtue of the act aforesaid: And whereas, previous to the division of Washington county, sundry persons were possessed of certificates as aforesaid, but the levy court of said county meeting after Allegany county was taken off and separated from Washington county, the justices of said court refused to levy money to discharge said certificates, and the justices of Allegany county also refused to discharge the same; therefore,

Preamble.

II. BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the levy courts of Washington and Allegany counties be and they are hereby authorised, empowered and directed, to levy and assess in their respective counties, together with the sheriff's commission for collecting the same, such sum or sums of money as the said persons, so aforesaid circumstanced, are entitled to under the aforesaid act, proportionate to the property in each of the said counties, the same money to be paid by the sheriff to such person or persons as shall be entitled to receive the same.

Justices to levy money, &c.

An ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have settled within this state, further supplementary to the act for naturalization. Lib. JG. No. 1. fol. 575.

Another act 1793, ch. 26.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, * declares, that every person who shall thereafter come into this state from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the same act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon and thereafter be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state, and shall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state, subject nevertheless to the restrictions provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and to improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property, but through ignorance of the provisions contained in the before-mentioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oath of allegiance in the usual manner would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same, whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired since their settlement in this state may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury: And whereas the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require that the hardships and inconveniencies, under which they respectively labour should be remedied; therefore,

Preamble.
* Chapter 6.

II. BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners, who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, personal or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such title be derived from grant, gift, purchase or

Foreigners may hold property, &c.